THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1831. NO. 82.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call.

☞The Gazette, Cincinnati, Advertiser, Louisville, Courier, New Orleans, Intelligencer, Washington, Commercial Advertiser, New York, will insert the above every other day for one month, and forward their accounts to this office within that time. Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

WHOLESALE
CHINA, GLASS
AND
EARTHENWARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
H. H. GAYLORD & Co. *Wheeling, Va.*

February 12, 1830.—tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

FOR SALE,

A FLAG QUARRY, together with a FARM, containing 80 acres of good land, situated on the Allegheny river, ten miles above Pittsburgh.—The flags are of the best quality, and suitable for paving, such as are now used for that purpose in this city. It is the only quarry of the kind in this part of the country. Apply to

HENRY HOLDSHIP

October 12, 1830.—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the under signed will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
} *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given. February 18—tf

HARDWARE.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. corner of Fifth and Wood streets, have just received and are now opening their Spring supply of HARDWARE, which renders their stock much more extensive than heretofore; consisting of a more general assortment, and embracing a greater variety of articles; among which are Waldron's, Griffin's, and Harris's Corn, and Waldron's Griffin's, Fapmore's, and Blanchard's Grass Scythe, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1831.—tf

PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, } PRINTING,
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

REMOVAL.

JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, have removed their Bookstore to No. 51 Market street; where it is their intention to keep constantly on hand a well selected assortment of BOOKS in the various departments of Literature and Science. Their late stock has been considerably increased by the addition of many valuable works, and they trust their establishment will still be deserving of the countenance of their friends and the public.—It is their intention to sell their books at the lowest market prices. They respectfully invite the attention of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the neighboring country to their new store.

April 5, 1831—tf

CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given for the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash.

Feb. 25—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } Executors.
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

February 25, 1831.—tf.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 20th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions.

H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

February 18, 1831—tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
GROCERY!

JAMES BROWN, having taken into partnership his nephew, JAMES W. BROWN, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to his new warehouse, No. 140 Liberty street, where the business will be conducted under the firm of JAMES W. BROWN & CO., who are now receiving an extensive assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, comprising the following, viz:

Rio, Porto Rico, Laguira, St. Dom & Java Coffee;
Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas;
Single and Double Refined Loaf Sugar;
Bengal and Caracas Indigo;
James river Tobacco, and best Spanish Segars;
Madder, Ginger, Alum, Rice, &c.;
Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, &c.;
Best Bloom, Bunch, Muscatel and Keg Raisins;
Mackeral, Herring, and No. 1 Trimmed Shad;
New Orleans Sugar, by the hhd. and bbl.;
5 tons Campeachy Logwood;
Superior Hourglass Holland Gin;
Cogniac and Common Brandy;
Madeira, Ten'ffe, Port, Malaga, & Sherry Wines;
Jamaica Spirits, and N. E. Rum;
Whiskey, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c.;
500 bbls. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Salt;

All of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for cash or approved paper.

Country merchants and others will please favor us with a call, previous to purchasing, as they might find it to their advantage.

JAMES W. BROWN & CO.

☞The highest price given, in Cash or Groceries, for Rags, Bacon, Beeswax, Flour, Whiskey, Cheese, &c. &c.

☞The Ravenna Courier, Beaver Argus, Butler Repository, Canton Repository, Steubenville Herald, will insert the above six times, and charge this office. June 24—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted,) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 21, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

DE LA MONTERAT'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. March 4—1y

ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co.
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

August 20, 1830—1y.

SADDLERY.

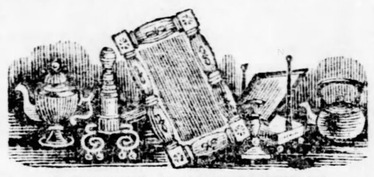
S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. corner of Fifth and Wood streets, are now opening an extensive assortment of plated, tinned, and Japaned SADDLERY of every description, to which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Saddlers. March 11, 1831.—tf

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS STORE,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call. C. CURTIS.

April 15—tf

New Hardware Store,
NO. 66 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.



LOGAN & KENNEDY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening an extensive assortment of Hardware Cutlery &c., to which they would respectfully invite the attention of merchants, mechanics, and others. Also a well selected assortment of New England bench and moulding planes.

April 5.—tf.

FOR SALE OR RENT, Lot No. 357, on Fourth street, between Wood and Smith field streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. The Lot is thirty feet front, and extends back towards Diamond Alley, one hundred and forty feet. Possession can be given on first of April, 1831. Apply to C. DARRAGH,

Dec. 17.—tf No. 49 Fourth street.

ROSS WILKINS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS Removed his Office to Liberty Street between Third and Fourth. Ap. 1.

WOOL.—The highest price will be given for clean washed common wool, by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

May 10—tf

WATERS' improved Cast and Shear Steel Corn and Grass SCYTHES; Shear and Cast Steel Axes; Improved Steel Spades and Shovels; Hoes, Hatchets—constantly on hand and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

March 11.—tf

50 BARRELS No. 1 Mackerel,
75 do. No. 2 do.
25 do. No. 3 do.
100 Barrels New Orleans Molasses.
25 Hogsheads New Orleans Sugar
2 Barrels Cocoa Nuts.

Received per late arrivals, and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

May 10, 1831—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

March 22, 1831.—tf

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

NOTICE.—The firm of Steele & Co. is dissolved by the death of I. STEELE. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment, and all those having claims will present the same for settlement to JOHN BIRMINGHAM, surviving partner of the late Steele & Co. Pittsburgh, April 12, 1831.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—W. M. CARLISLE, of the firm of Steele & Carlisle, and JOHN BIRMINGHAM, surviving partner of Steele & Co. have associated themselves together, under the firm of CARLISLE & BIRMINGHAM, and will continue a General Agency and Commission Business, at the old stand, No. 90 Front street.

W. M. CARLISLE,
JOHN BIRMINGHAM.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1831.—3mo.

☞BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.☜

Ohio paper Generally, one half per-ct.

Erie,	½ pr. ct.	Urban. Bk. Co.	3 to 5
Virginia,	1	Scioto Bk.	3 to 5
N. Y. City Notes	1	Michigan	3 to 5
Delaware do	½ to 1	Canada	1
Canton	2	Georgia & N. Car.	1
Wilks'b	2	South Carolina	3
Pottsville	2	N. York, Con.	2
Greensburgh	30	R. Isl., Vermont,	
Old Bk. Steub.	25	Mass., N. Hamp.	
Maryland,	½ to 1	New Jersey	1 to 2

GOLD.

Sovereigns 4 65. American Gold 2 per-ct. premium. GEORGE A GOOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, *No. 68 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* April 29.—tf.

Drawing, Painting, and Gilding,
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES.

J. NEWTON

HAS removed to No. 27 Market street, between Front and Second, where he intends carrying on the above: and he assures the public that he will execute all orders with which he may be favored in as neat a manner, upon as reasonable terms, and as promptly, as can be done on the west of the mountains. Portraits and Miniatures executed in a superior style, and paintings bought, sold, exchanged, or repaired.

J. N. will continue to receive a small class of pupils.

LITHOGRAPHY.

J. N. has established a Lithographic Press, and is prepared to execute all kinds of Lithographic Printing. Those who wish to have a multiplicity of copies from any design, will find this a beautiful substitute for copperplate engraving, and will experience a considerable saving of time and expense by preferring it.

Just published, the first number of a series of Ornaments, which will be found useful to Architects, Painters, Carvers, Gilders, Engravers, Cabinet Makers, Chair Ornamenters, Statuaries, and all persons whose business is connected with the Fine Arts.

J. N. respectfully solicits subscribers to a work on Flower, Fruit, and Shell Painting, &c., which he intends publishing as soon as the materials are in readiness. The work will contain the whole theory of the art, as far as its title purports, and will greatly aid those who wish to devote a part of their leisure hours to this branch of painting.

May 6, 1831.

WANTED, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina paper. Also, Notes of the Michigan and Canada Banks.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.

May 10, 1831.

JOHN ALEXANDER

HAS Removed his Wholesale and Retail Cheap Cash Store, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. F. W. Boggs. No. 53 Market street, three doors below Fourth, where he is now receiving a splendid and general assortment of

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,

purchased at the lowest prices, in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; all of which will be sold low for Cash. ☞Has always on hand a large assortment of MAHOGANY, which will be sold at very reduced prices. J. A.

April 8—3mo.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR H. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, (*the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,*) where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Walter Fortune & Sons, Saddletree Manufacturers, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 26th day of April last. All persons indebted to the late firm will make payment to Walter Fortune and James Fortune, who are duly authorised to receive the same, and who will settle all accounts due by the said firm.

WALTER FORTUNE,
JAMES FORTUNE,
LUKE FORTUNE,
JOHN FORTUNE.

The business will be carried on as usual, at the old stand, in Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, by Walter Fortune and James Fortune, under the firm of WALTER FORTUNE & SON.

☞Two or three Journeymen Saddletree makers, and three or four Apprentices, wanted immediately. Apply to W. F. & SON

May 12, 1831.—3mo

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer,* respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10 A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers. W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, No. 3 Market street, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unless otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

JOHN H. HOPKINS, about to remove from the state of Pennsylvania, offers for sale the following real and personal property:

1st. Eight acres of ground in the Borough of Allegheny, next to the residence of Charles Brewer, Esq. and immediately opposite to his own dwelling house. This commands the fairest view of the river and city, and would admit of being advantageously subdivided.

2d. Eight acres, including the mansion, gardens, grove, and orchard, and well known as the residence of the advertiser, for the last 9 years.—This property cannot be readily exceeded in any part of our country for beauty of situation and improvement, and it would also admit of more than 40 building lots being taken from it, without infringing on the grounds belonging to the mansion. Attached to it, are coal houses, carriage house, two wells of excellent water, in one of which is a new pump, ice house, extensive wood shed, tool shed, &c. The mansion house is built in the most substantial manner, and affords accommodations of the best kind for a Seminary or large family, having been erected, and enlarged from time to time, for the use of the proprietor himself.

3d. A mortgage to a large amount on the adjoining estate of 13 acres, being considered a sure investment to any capitalist who could wait three or four years for his returns.

4th. One undivided third part of Baldwin Furnace, situate in Ligonier Valley, one mile and a half from Conemaugh River, and two miles and a half from the great Pennsylvania Canal, affording at all times ready water conveyance to Pittsburg. These works are supposed to possess superior advantages of water power, ore, stone coal, &c. if properly put in operation: and the other two thirds could be purchased on very moderate terms.

5th. A great variety of personal property, viz:—parlor and chamber furniture, household utensils, one first rate piano, two old instruments for practising; globes, maps, desks, benches, chemical apparatus, an air pump, a telescope, and other implements of education; an excellent organ, a barouche, a gig, four horses, a number of valuable cows, a plantation wagon, cart, ploughs, a large collection of farming and garden tools, &c. &c.

The above property will be sold very low, and offers a better opportunity to purchasers than is likely to occur for many years. Preferring a private sale, the proprietor will remain at home until noon of every week-day during the present month, in order to show the property to all inquirers, between the hours of 9 and 12. If not sold, it will be for rent for a term of years.

JOHN H. HOPKINS.

June 10—1mo.

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle,* (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson,* of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale.

☞The Cincinnati Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, Louisville Advertiser, Louisville Journal, Nashville Republican, and Nashville Whig and Banner, Florence Gazette, and Lexington Reporter, will insert the above advertisements once a week for three months, and send their bills to this office. January 18—tf

NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book-sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.

March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

DOCTOR SELLERS has removed his office from No. 64 to No. 56, Fourth street

April 1—w3m

3000 LBS. prime Sp. Sole Leather; 100 bbls. do. Monon. Whiskey;
For sale by LITTLE & HAYS,
June 28, 1831.—w3t *No. 3 Market street.*

VENISON HAMS, &C.

A FEW CASKS Prime VENISON HAMS; 2 bales DEER SKINS, and 1 bale BEAR SKINS, just received and for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
June 28.—3t No. 8 Market street.

WOOL,

Of all descriptions, received on consignment, AND SOLD BY

J. & M. BROWN & M. D. LEWIS,
PHILADELPHIA.

☞Customary advances made.—June 28, 1831.—3

PRICES CURRENT.

JAS. W. BROWN & CO.
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 140 Liberty street.

LETTER PAPER,	per ream,		$3 00 to	$3 25
do	do	do	2 50 to	2 75
CAP	do	do	3 00 to	3 25
do	do	do	2 50 to	2 75
do	do	do	2 00 to	2 25
PRINTING	do.	Imperial,	4 00 to	5 50
do		Superroyal,	3 50 to	5 25
do		Medium,	2 50 to	3 25
do		Demy,	2 00 to	2 25
WRAPPING,		Imperial,	1 87 to	2 25
do		Medium,	1 62 to	1 75
do		Crown,	75 to	1 00
TEA PAPER,		Medium,	1 87 to	2 37
PASTEBOARDS,			4 50 to	5 00
FULLERS' PRESSBOARDS, lb. 20 to 22 cts.				

☞A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.

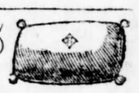
June 24, 1831.—tf

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.

March 4, 1831.—tf

50 BALES prime quality COTTON, (new crop,) for sale by



ALLEN & GRANT.

January 18, 1831.—tf

NEW ARRANGEMENT
FOR 1831!
DAILY LINE
FROM WHEELING TO PITTSBURGH, &c.

BY STEAM BOAT & STAGES.

☞This line runs through from Wheeling, via. Wellsburgh and Steubenville, to Pittsburgh, and from thence to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lake Erie, &c., &c.

THE MAIL STEAM BOAT runs between Wheeling and Steubenville: leaves Wheeling daily, at 9 o'clock in the evening, and arrives at Steubenville at 3 o'clock in the morning: the mail departs from Steubenville in the stage at 4 o'clock, A. M., and arrives in Pittsburgh at 1, P. M. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 4 A. M., arrives at Steubenville at half past 12 P. M., and then takes the steam boat for Wheeling, where it arrives at half past 5. The traveler will perceive that by this arrangement, he can leave Wheeling at 9 in the evening, and arriving in Pittsburgh the next day at 1 o'clock, and transact his business there, and proceed further east without losing a trip. The steam boat is light, not drawing above 12 inches water, and can run at all stages of the river. It is fitted up in the most commodious manner, with births, &c. so that the traveler can enjoy a good night's sleep and be prepared to take the stage early in the morning, at Steubenville, for Pittsburgh. The stages are of the best kind, with careful drivers and good horses.

This line connects with the Pennsylvania Canal Line of Mail Stages, which leaves Pittsburgh daily, at 4 o'clock, A. M., for Philadelphia and Baltimore, going through in three and a half days, and giving passengers from four to six hours sleep each night. In addition to these advantages, this route has the further one of running parallel with the Grand Pennsylvania Canal, and shunning the mountains. There are also two other daily lines from Pittsburgh to *Philadelphia and Baltimore*, and passengers, with their baggage, will be left at any place they may designate, to take which route they prefer.

This line also connects with two daily lines of Stages from Pittsburgh to the town of Erie—these lines run from Pittsburgh to Erie in 36 hours, with sufficient rest by the way—making 18 hours from Wheeling to the town of Erie.

The usual quantity of baggage is allowed, at the risk of the owners.

☞Extras can be furnished to families, &c. through the whole line, which shall run at the hours agreed upon by the passengers.

Seats can be taken on board the Steam Boat at Wheeling and Steubenville, also at the Stage Office at Washington Hotel, Steubenville, the City Hotel, Wheeling, and at No. 32, corner of Wood and Second streets, or at the Mansion House, Pittsburgh. GEO. A DOHRMAN,

June 21, 1831.—8t. *Proprietor.*

TO THE PUBLIC.—All persons are requested to take notice, that my wife, Catharine Terry, has left my bed and board without any just cause: the public are therefore hereby cautioned not to trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

GARDNER M. TERRY.

June 24, 1831.—3*

GEORGE A. COOK, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh, purchases Notes of all the Banking Institutions in the United States. Also, Foreign & American Gold, Broken Bank paper, &c.

March 11, 1831.

☞**Stage Drivers Wanted.**

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,

April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio.

TO LET,

THE Store and Dwelling House in Liberty street, now occupied by H. Fullerton, Jr. Possession given on the 1st April next. Apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.

February 22—tf

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—

Corrected weekly, by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot,	lb. 4 a 4½	Steel, co. lb.	7a8 †
pearl,	5	sad irons	6 cts†
sc. salts	3½ a 3¾	Lead, in pigs	4½§
black salts	2½ a 3†	bars	5§
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$2¾†
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	10a11†
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	6†
Bacon, lb.	5½a6†	Leather, sole,	24 a 26†
Butter, keg,	7a8§	upper, doz.	$27a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	45 a 68†	calf skins,	15 a 26§
Beans, sh. bush.	75§	Lard,	7 a 8§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½ a 3†
w. crack. bbl.	4½ a 5†	Molasses,	33a35§
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 5½§
Coals, bush.	4†		8d 6 §
Candles, lb.	8½		6d 6½§
Copperas	3 a 3½†		4d 7½§
Cheese	7a8§	other	7 §
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	85§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20†
Coffee, g.in bgs.	12½a14	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	9†	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$2¾a3¾†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2¼a3¼†
3-4 Plaids, n. l. y.	11a12†	No. 3,	2¼a2½†
4-4 Checks	13½ a 15†	letter	2 50 a 4†
3-4 Stripes	17†	crown wrap.	$1 12½
Cot. yarns, lb. No. 5,	22†	medium do.	$1 75a2†
Flour, bbl.	$3 12½*	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	31§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6†	pkd. mess, bbl.	10½a11
hatcheled,	10*	prime,	$9
Flannels, cy. 4-4	37a45*	Potatoes, bush.	40 a 50§
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	5¼*
New herring,	$ 9§	do. Kentucky	5 §
shad,	12§	Sugar, N.O. lb.	7a7¼†
mack'l	6¼ a 9†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu.	50†	lump,	15 a 16†
barley	37†	loaf,	16 a 18†
rye	28†	Salt,	$2a2 12½§
corn	25§	Soap, lb.	5¼ a 6
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$3¾a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4¾a5§	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2¼†	keg, lb.	5¼ a 11cts†
½ do.	1¼†	leaf,	2¾a3§
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	8†
pint	62½†	rough	4½ a 5†
Gun powder, keg	$5½a6†	Tea. Y.H. lb.	90a$1 6*
Hemp, ton	$110§	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15§	imperial,	1,50a1,40§
green	5§	Wax, bees'	20*
Indigo, Span lb.	2¼a2¾†	Wool,	43 a 75*
Bengal,	2½ a 2¾†	Wool hats, doz.	$6 a 7§
Iron, b. Jun. t	$105†	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50c†
blooms, Jun	$85 50§	new	28a29†
rolled	105†	Vices, bright	14
sheet, cwt.	9½†	black	9½ a 10†
pig, ton	$28 a 30§	4-4 br. Sheetg.	10a 10½†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

BYAM'S CHEMICAL EMBROCATION;

OR, LIQUID OPODELDOC.

THIS article is considered by the first Physicians in the United States to rank higher than any other composition in existence, for the following complaints, viz: Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Weakness or Stiffness of the Neck or Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Insects, Vegetable Poisons, &c. &c. It is applied both to man and beast.

BYAM'S CELEBRATED GENUINE PHYSICAL DROPS,

Preventive against Fevers, composed of roots and herbs—recommended by the first families in the city of Philadelphia.

This medicine is almost a sovereign remedy against the Fever and Ague: if taken in season, it will discharge bile from the stomach, cure coughs and colds and weakness of the breast: it will purify the blood, create an appetite, and cure the most inveterate headache. For worms in children, it is a most efficacious medicine. It is much recommended in cases of the measles, &c; and it is acknowledged that many lives have been preserved by the use of this medicine, in cases of the yellow fever. Observe that none are genuine without the stamp on the cork of the only proprietor, E. BYAM, *genuine*, and each label signed with his own hand writing, E. Byam. Price per bottle 25 cents.

☞This certifies that myself, wife, and one of my children, were afflicted with the fever and ague for several weeks, and applied the usual remedies, but to no effect. Having heard of Byam's Physical Drops, I had the curiosity to give it a trial; and by the use of two bottles, we were all cured in one week's time. JACOB PETERSON.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞Considering it a duty I owe to mankind, I hereby declare that, having been afflicted with dyspepsia through the heat of the summer months in 1830, and not being able to attend to business for much of the time, I tried many resources and much medicine to no relief; and hearing of Byam's Drops, I immediately tried a bottle, which relieved me so much that I purchased a second; and by the use of two bottles I was able to attend to my business, and have remained in good health ever since. SAMUEL M. BROOKS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by THOMPSON & MILLER, Agents for the Proprietor, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 84 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

May 13, 1831—wly

A FIRST RATE FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that very valuable Farm, situated in Crow's Bottom, New Sewickly township, Beaver county, at present occupied by Michael O'Byrne, about 23 miles from Pittsburgh, 5 miles from Economy, and about the same distance from Beavertown; containing 215 acres and 84 perches and allowance. The tract has a front of upwards of half a mile on the Ohio river, and considerably more then one half of it is rich river bottom, of almost inexhaustible fertility; the remainder is well timbered with hickory, walnut, oak, &c. Upwards of one hundred acres are cleared, and under good fence, and the whole is capable of being made one of the most profitable farms in the western country, being well watered by Crow's run, and several small streams emptying into the Ohio river. On the premises there is a large and commodious stone house, fronting on the mail stage read from Pittsburgh to Beaver, 80 by 50 feet, built of squared stone in range work, in the best manner, intended for a public house, but admitting of being improved into a first rate mansion house. There is also on the premises a tolerable good barn, cattle sheds, and out houses with a good bearing apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees, and a plentiful supply of stone coal.

For terms, which will be reasonable, apply to the subscriber, corner of Ferry and Second streets, Pittsburgh, or to Ephram Pentland, Esq. at his office in the Diamond, or to Michael Conway, living on the adjoining tract, who will show the premises to any person wishing to purchase. A good and sufficient title, in fee simple, clear of all incumbrance, will be made to purchasers, and possession will be delivered on the first of April next.

JOHN J. O'BRIEN.

Pittsburgh, June 10.—w6t.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,

CABINET MAKER.

TENDERS his thanks and acknowledgments for a liberal and extensive patronage, and respectfully informs his customers and the public, that he has removed his establishment to No. 235 LIBERTY STREET, at the junction of Smithfield and Liberty streets, where he intends keeping a large and general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE and CHAIRS, made of good materials, in the best manner, and in the newest style.

☞All orders will be punctually attended to. W. A.

May 6, 1831—w3mo

LONDON BOTANIC, or VEGETABLE OIL SOAP; and also the IMPERIAL RENOVATOR; Or, *The General Restoratives of Ladies' Dresses and Gentlemen's Clothing*, of every description of color or quality, without the least injury to either.

MR. TRENCH respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity that he has returned to this city, and will remain a few days, to afford an opportuntiy to the public to obtain the above valuable articles. He respectfully invites the ladies who may wish to obtain any of the above articles, to satisfy themselves of the benefits to be derived from them, and send their address to him, and he will with promptitude and pleasure wait upon them at their houses, in order to convince them of the invaluable qualities of those arcles, and to furnish them if required. And the most satisfactory proofs given that the practice of sending fine dresses on account of such stains to the dyer's may be in such cases dispensed with at all times, by applying to J. TRENCH, Inventer and Manufacturer, at Mr. Griffith's hotel.

Pittsburgh, June 21.

FOR SALE,

A FINE BODY OF LANDS, consisting of 15 tracts, or about 5000 acres, situate 3 to 4 miles from the town of Indiana, in Indiana county, Pennsylvania. These lands being the first surveys made in that county under the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, so early as 1773, were then selected for their choice quality, and particularly for their abundance of meadow ground; Crooked Creek and part of Twolick running directly thro' them. The greater part of them are tenanted under improving leases, and the thriving town of Indiana, with the vicinity of the new state improvements, render them a desirable object for the investment of money in landed property. Further information will be given by Daniel Stanard, Esq. in Indiana, who will show the lands, or Thomas White, Esq.; and the terms, which will be accommodating to a purchaser of the whole body together, will be fully made known by the subscriber, in Philadelphia. H. D. GILPIN.

March 23, 1831—w3m

REMOVAL.

CAST SHEET LEAD MANUFACTORY.

DAVID BAIN, PLUMBER, Respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business in this place. He begs leave to inform them that he is now prepared to make up all kinds of Lead work, such as Chemical Retorts, Vats, Cisterns, Boilers, Lead Pipes of any size, Lift and Force Pumps, Water Closets, Fixture or Shower Baths, conveying water from springs to dwellings, and raising it to the different apartments, covering roofs and gutters with lead, copper, or zinc, and laying of iron and lead pipe. Has always on hand, Hatter's Kettles, made of Cast Sheet Lead, superior to any now made in this city. Also, Sheet Lead for gutters, in sheets of four feet wide, and in any lengths.

☞Orders left with Mr. William P. Baum, in Wood street, above Second, will be attended to.

☞Old Copper, Pewter, or Brass, taken in exchange, at No. 10 St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. April 26.—w3m.

TARIFF FOUNDRY,

AND

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,

Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.

June 28—1y

☞The following papers will insert the above seven times, mark cost at bottom, and send bills to this office.—Greensburgh Gazette, Brownsville Intelligencer, Washington Pa. Reporter, Maysville Eagle, Louisville Focus, Orleans Argus, St. Louis Republican, Kenawha Va. Banner, Cincinnati Gazette.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of *Samuel M'Cord*, late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE, A Tract of Land, situated on the Franklin road, three miles from Pittsburgh, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, of which about sixty are cleared and under good cultivation; on which are erected a good log house and barn; also, a good orchard.

JOHN M'CORD, } *Executors.*
JOHN SAMPLE, }

June 28, 1831.—4t

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS STORE.

PALMER & HIGBY are now receiving and opening, at the stand formerly occupied by Messrs. M'Clurg & Dennison, No 61 Wood street

A Large and General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

OF THE NEWEST STYLE AND IMPORTATION.

Their arrangements are such, as to be constantly supplied from the New York and Philadelphia markets, with desirable articles.

They respectfully solicit purchasers to call and examine their stock.

March 11, 1831—iw6mo.

HARDWARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. & J. PATTERSON, Jr. respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that, in connexion with their Lock and Brass Foundry Establishment, they are now opening and intend keeping at their warehouse, No. 70 Wood street, Pittsburgh, a general assortment of Foreign and Domestic HARDWARE and CUTLERY, all of which they offer on accommodating terms.

N. B.—Patterns for Brass Castings, left at the store, will be promptly attended to.

April 19—wtA1

WOOL!!

THE Subscriber, JOHN C. MURPHY, late of the firm of A. & J. Murphy, will pay the highest prices in Cash for any quantity of

WOOL,

washed before shearing or afterwards, delivered at his GROCERY AND WOOL STORE, in Liberty street, Pittsburgh. As he believes himself a competent judge of Wool, he thinks those who have mixed or fine lots will find it their interest to call, and get a price according to the grade.

JOHN C. MURPHY.

N. B. *Groceries and Liquors* can be had at the above house for a small advance on cost and carriage. May 31—w3mo

HATTERS' FURS

AND TRIMMINGS.

THE subscriber has just received, from the city of New York, a well selected Stock of HATTERS' FURS AND TRIMMINGS of all kinds, which are offered for sale at his hat store, No. 66 Market street.

Also, a general assortment of FASHIONABLE HATS of his own manufacture, wholesale and retail, on fair terms. JAMES WILSON.

Jan 28.—wtf.

POETRY.

From the York (U. C.) Courier.

LINES BY JAMES LAMBLEY, OF YORK.

The woodlands weep, their glory's past,
You bower bends leafless to the blast;
And wintry ruin deepens fast,
O'er the fair scene in mem'ry cherish'd—
But yet to me these woods are dear,
Tho' cold to common eyes, and drear,
And yet this little bower can charm,
Tho' stripped by winter's ruthless arm;
For fond remembrance clothes each scene,
In verdure ever soft and green,
Tho' all their summer's bloom has perish'd.

When dim thine eye, O Lady, grows,
When droops the lily, fades the rose
On thy dear cheek, and with the snows
Of age thy honored head is hoary,
Mem'ry shall give thy faded face
A softer, more endearing grace:—
Oh! then shall the age-stricken form
Wake homage, tender, and as warm,
Of holiest love—of ardent zeal,
As he who loves thee now can feel,
Tho' thou art blooming in thy glory.

A parent ask'd the Priest his boy to bless;
Who, forthwith charged him he must first confess,
Well, quoth the boy; suppose, sir, I am willing.
What is your charge? To you it's but a shilling.

Must all men pay, and all men make confession?
Yes, every man of the Catholic Profession,
And who do you confess to? Why to the Dean;
And does the Dean charge you? Yes, a whole 13.

And, sir, do Deans confess? Yes, boy, they do,
Confess to Bishops, and pay smartly too.
Do Bishops too, confess, and also own?
Yes, they confess, and pay the Church of Rome.

Well, quoth the boy, all this is mighty odd,
And does the Pope confess? O yes, to God,
And does God charge the Pope? No, quoth the Priest,
God charges nothing. O! then, God's the best,
He is able to forgive, and always willing,
So to him I shall confess, and save my shilling.

POLITICAL.

From the Globe.

MR. INGHAM TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, 21st June, 1831.

The President of the United States:

SIR: Before I leave the city, it seems to be due to the government that I should perform a painful duty, imposed upon me by the events of the last forty-eight hours. It is not necessary for me now to detail the circumstances which have convinced me of the existence of vindictive personal hostility to me among some of the officers of the government near your person, and supposed to be in your special confidence, which has been particularly developed within the last two weeks, and has finally displayed itself in an attempt to way-lay me on my way to the office yesterday, as I have reason to believe, for the purpose of assassination. If you have not already been apprised of these movements, you may perhaps be surprised to learn that the persons concerned in them, are the late Secretary of War, and the acting Secretary of War; and that the second Auditor of the Treasury, Register of the Treasury, and the Treasurer of the United States, were in their company; and that the Treasurer's and Register's rooms, in the lower part of the building of the Treasury Department, and also a grocery store between my lodgings and the office, were alternately occupied as their rendezvous, while lying in wait; the former affording the best opportunity for observing my approach.—Apprised of these movements on my return from taking leave of some of my friends, I found myself obliged to arm, and, accompanied by my son, and some other friends, I repaired to the office, to finish the business of the day, after which I returned to my lodgings in the same company. It is proper to state, that the principal persons who had been thus employed for several hours, retired from the Department soon after I had entered my room, and that I received no molestation from them either at my ingress or egress. But having recruited an additional force in the evening, they paraded until a late hour on the streets, near my lodgings, heavily armed, threatening an assault on the dwelling I reside in.

I do not present these facts to your notice for the purpose of invoking your protection. So far as an individual may rely on his own personal efforts, I am willing to meet this peril: and against an assault by numbers, I have found an ample assurance of protection in the generous tender of personal service from the citizens of Washington. But they are communicated to you as the chief magistrate of the United States, and more especially of the District of Columbia, whose duties in maintaining good order among its inhabitants, and protecting the officers of the government in the discharge of their duties, cannot be unknown to you.

I have only to add, that so far as I am informed, all the persons engaged in giving countenance to this business, are officers of government, except the late Secretary of War.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant, SAMUEL D. INGHAM.

JUNE 22d, 1831.

Messrs. Col. Campbell, Treasurer; Major Smith, Register; Doctor Randolph, Acting Secretary of War; and Major Lewis, 2d Auditor.

GENTLEMEN:—I have this moment received the enclosed letter from Mr. Ingham, dated the 21st inst. and having immediately, on its receipt, sent to ask an interview with him, I find that he left the city before it reached me. I wish you to state to me, if you, or either of you, have had any agency or participation, and if any, to what extent, in the alleged misconduct imputed in his letter herewith enclosed.

I surely have been deceived in your characters, if you are capable of so far forgetting the responsibilities of your stations, as to participate in the reprehensible conduct charged. To the serious charges contained in Mr. Ingham's letter, which gave me the first information that I have had upon the subject of his difficulties, I wish you to give a prompt and explicit answer. Respectfully,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Colonel Campbell to the Pres'dent.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1831.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your communication of this day, enclosing a copy of a letter to you from the Secretary of the Treasury, of the 21st inst., complaining of an attempt to waylay him on the part of certain officers of the Government, for the purpose of assassination, and charging me with being in their company, and my room in the Treasury with being alternately occupied with other officers as a rendezvous for them while lying in wait. It might perhaps be sufficient for the purpose for which you have referred this communication to me, for me to apply to the charges against me, a simple and unqualified denial. They are entirely destitute of the least foundation in truth; but to show you more clearly how far I was from aiding or participating in any thing connected with this matter complained of, I will beg your permission to add the following circumstances. The late Secretary of War, Major Eaton, never consulted me on the subject of his controversy with Mr. Ingham, nor did I see him on the day in question, except in an accidental meeting of a few minutes. I never saw the correspondence between them until it appeared in the Telegraph; and although I had heard that a correspondence was going on which might result in a personal conflict, I did not believe it was likely to take place on that day, or even that Washington was to be the scene of it.

Trusting that these facts and explanations will be entirely satisfactory to you, I cannot withhold the expression of my astonishment, that charges so wholly uncalled for and groundless, should have been made against me by a gentleman with whom I never had the least cause of quarrel, and with whom my official intercourse, since my entrance into the Treasury, had uniformly been of the most friendly character. I certainly had no idea of arming against him, or of interfering in any way in his dispute with Major Eaton.

I have the honor to remain
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN CAMPBELL.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

Mr. Lewis to the President.

WASHINGTON, 22d June, 1831.

SIR: Your letter of this morning has this moment been received, and in reply I have to say that the charge made against me by Mr. Ingham, of having been engaged in a conspiracy against him, is devoid of truth. If there were any such conspiracy against him, as alleged in his letter to you of yesterday, it was entirely unknown to me.

I arrived at the office on Monday morning, 20th inst. about half past eight o'clock, and never left the building until about half after two, when I walked down to the U. S. Bank, to attend to some bank business. After seeing the Teller of the bank, and informing him what I wanted done, I went to a barber's shop a little below Mr. Strother's Hotel. On my return I called at the Register's Office, a few minutes before three o'clock, where I saw, unexpectedly, Mr. Eaton—it being the first time I had seen him since last Saturday evening. I remained in the Register's Office about five minutes, and then walked up to my own office, in company with no other person than Mr. Eaton. Dr. Randolph was not there, nor did I see him any where, on that day, out of the War Office, until late in the evening. I neither saw nor heard of Mr. Ingham while I was at the Treasury Department. I had no arms of any description about me.

I am, very respectfully, your most ob't serv't,
W. B. LEWIS.

Mr. Smith to the Prosideat.

WASHINGTON, June 22d, 1831.

SIR: In reply to your note of to-day, enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. Ingham to you, bearing date the 21st inst. I beg leave to state, that the charges contained in Mr. Ingham's letter, as far as they relate to me, are wholly untrue. I have had no participation or agency, whatever, in the controversy between Mr. Eaton and Mr. Ingham. I have given neither aid nor succor to Major Eaton, nor any one for him. I have not walked with him, nor near him. I have not sought Mr. Ingham, nor been in his neighborhood. I have been unarmed constantly, and in all respects I have been unconnected with any thing that threatened his safety. As to the charge that my office was used for any such purposes as are named by Mr. Ingham, is not less untrue than the rest of the statement. Major Eaton was in my office twice, once between ten and eleven o'clock, and once about fifteen minutes before three: each time he came alone, and did not remain more than ten minutes.

I regret, Sir, that Mr. Ingham, in making charges of such grave import, had not thought proper to refer to the authority upon which he based his allegations, and awaited the issue before he left the city

With the highest respect,
Your ob't serv't,
To the PRESIDENT. T. L. SMITH.

Mr. Randolph to the President.

WASHINGTON, 22d June, 1831.

SIR: In answer to your letter of this date, asking the extent of my participation in the controversy lately passed between Mr. Ingham and Major Eaton, and how far I am amenable to the charges made by Mr. Ingham against me, in his letter of yesterday, I have to reply, that I had no further agency in the matter than is shown in the correspondence between those gentlemen, as published in the Telegraph of Tuesday last. I was not with Major Eaton more than ten minutes at any one time between 9 and 3 o'clock on Monday, on which day the charge of a combination for the purpose of assassinating Mr. Ingham is made by him against me and others. I did not participate in, nor did I know of any design to attack Mr. Ingham's residence, as is charged by him, nor was I armed at any time during the hours mentioned, having no apprehension of danger from Mr. Ingham, or those "*friends*" whom he says surrounded him. Major Eaton was alone when he sought an interview with Mr. Ingham, as will be shown by the certificates of two respectable individuals.

Respectfully yours, P. G. RANDOLPH.

From the Washington Telegraph, June 23.

The Globe of this morning republishes Mr. Ingham's letter to the President, calling it a parthian arrow and gives a correspondence between the President and the persons implicated, who deny all knowledge or participation in the attack contemplated by Major Eaton. Before the events in question had transpired, Mr. Ingham had made an arrangement with his friends and neighbors which precluded his stay in this city. He remained longer than he had before intended. His letter, now called a Parthian arrow, followed in the order of events; besides, he was not gone so far that he cannot be found; we venture to say *that he is not done with this matter*. The Globe containing the denial of the statements contained in his published letter will reach him in the course of the mail, and when his reply shall reach us, we will have some further particulars in confirmation of what he has said.

Letter from Major Eaton to the Editor of the Globe.

JUNE 23, 1821.

MR. BLAIR:—I owe it to myself and to the cause of truth to solicit the favor of offering a few explanations through the Globe.

A strange letter of Mr. Ingham is published in your paper this morning. It charges me with a design to assassinate him; and in having organised a conspiracy to accomplish it. Why did I not organise this band from the War rather than the Treasury Department,—for most of the gentlemen charged are of the latter? The public will not, I presume, give credit to such an accusation, coming from such a source. Wantonly insulted by Mr. Ingham, with a view, as I believed, to provoke an adjustment of our difference in an honorable way, I adopted the course which evidently seemed to be invited by my adversary, and which appeared to be the only alternative that was left to me.

I plead not guilty to this charge of conspiracy and meditated assassination. From the moment I perceived that Mr. Ingham was incapable of acting as became a man, I resolved to pursue that course which was suited to the character of one who had sought difficulties and shunned all honorable accountability. I harbored no design upon the heart of one who had, shown himself so *heartless*. Having ascertained that his sensibilities were to be found only upon the surface, I meant to make the proper application.

On the 19th I notified him, that unless the *call* I had made upon him was promptly and properly answered, he might expect such treatment as I thought his conduct deserved. My note of the 20th also advised him of my intention. Accordingly, it appeared matter of duty for me to dissolve all connexion with the Administration of the Government. How then can Mr. Ingham suppose, that I would involve those gentlemen in a disgraceful conspiracy against him; one in which, as public officers, they could not engage, even if inclination had sanctioned? Their own characters are a sufficient answer to the accusation, unaided by their positive denial of the truth. I did endeavor to meet Mr. Ingham, and to settle our difference. Unattended by any one, I sought after, and awaited his appearance, during the accustomed hours of business, openly and at places where he daily passed to his office. He was not to be found! I passed by, but at no time stopped at, or attempted to enter his house, nor to besiege it by day or night. I offer no statement here that is not susceptible of the clearest proof.

My note of the 20th was written with indignant feelings, and under strong excitement; hence the reason why any reference was made to a female. I regret it; although the letter was a mere private notice to Mr. Ingham, and was so intended. By me it never was designed to meet, nor ever would have met the public eye.

Respectfully, &c. &c, J. H. EATON.

BIOGRAPHY.

From the Encyclopædia Americana.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

Was born in 1757, in the island of Nevis. His father was a native of England, and his mother of the island. At the age of 16, he became a student of Columbia college, his mother having emigrated to New York. He had not been in that institution more than a year, before he gave a brilliant manifestation of the powers of his mind, in the discussion concerning the rights of the colonies. In support of these he published several essays, which were marked by such vigor and maturity of style, strength of argument, and wisdom and compass of views, that Mr. Jay, at that time in the meridian of life, was supposed, at first, to be the author. When it had become necessary to unsheath the sword, the ardent spirit of young Hamilton would no longer allow him to remain in academic retirement; and before the age of 19, he entered the American army, with the rank of captain of artillery. In this capacity he soon attracted the attention of the commander-in-chief, who appointed him his aid-de-camp, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. This occurred in 1777, when he was not more than 20 years of age. From this time he became the inseparable companion of Washington during the war, and was always consulted by him, and frequently by other eminent public functionaries, on the most important occasions. He acted as his first aid-de-camp at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth, and, at the siege of Yorktown, he led, at his own request, the detachment that carried one of the enemy's outworks, October 14, 1781. In this affair he displayed the most brilliant valor.—After the war, Colonel Hamilton, then about 24, commenced the study of the law, as he had at that time a wife and family depending upon him for support. He was soon admitted to the bar. In 1782, he was chosen a member of congress from the State of New York, where he quickly acquired the greatest influence and distinction, and was always a member and sometimes chairman of those committees to which were confided such subjects as were deemed of vital interest to the nation. The reports which he prepared are remarkable for the correctness and power which characterise every effort of his pen. At the end of the session, he returned to the practice of his profession in the city of New York, and became eminent at the bar. In 1786 he was chosen a member of the legislature of his state, and was mainly instrumental in preventing a serious collision between Vermont and New York, in consequence of a dispute concerning territorial jurisdiction.—He was elected a delegate of New York to the convention which was to meet at Philadelphia, in order to form a constitution for the U. States. As the doors of the convention were closed during its sittings, and its records have never been given to the world, it is not possible to state the precise part which he acted in that body. It is well ascertained, however, that the country is at least as much indebted to him for the excellences of the constitution, as to any other member of the illustrious assembly. Hamilton and Madison were the chief oracles and artificers. After the adoption of the constitution by the convention, he associated himself with Mr. Madison and Mr. Jay, for the purpose of disposing the public to receive it with favor. The essays which they wrote with that design, addressed to the people of New York, during the years 1787 and 1788, are well known under the name of the *Federalist*, and contributed powerfully to produce the effect for which they were composed. The larger portion of them was written by Hamilton. In 1788 he was a member of the state convention of New York, which met to deliberate on the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and it was chiefly in consequence of his efforts that it was accepted. On the organization of the Federal Government, in 1789, he was appointed to the office of Secretary of the Treasury. This was a situation which required the exercise of all the great powers of his mind; for the public credit was, at that time, in the lowest state of depression; and, as no statistical account of the country had ever been attempted, its fiscal resources were wholly unknown. But before Hamilton retired from the post, which he did after filling it during somewhat more than five years, he had raised the public credit to a height altogether unprecedented in the history of the country, and by the admirable system of finance which he established had acquired the reputation of one of the greatest financiers of the age. His official reports to congress are considered as masterpieces, and the principles which he advocated in them still continue to exercise a great influence in the revenue department of the American government. Whilst secretary of the treasury, he was, *ex officio*, one of the cabinet counsellors of President Washington; and such was the confidence reposed by that great man in his integrity and ability, that he rarely ventured upon any executive act or movement without his concurrence. He was one of the principal advisers of the proclamation of neutrality issued by Washington in 1793, in consequence of an attempt made by the minister of France to cause the United States to take part with his country in the war then waging between it and England. This measure he defended in a series of essays, under the signature of *Pacificus*, which were successful in giving it popularity. In 1795, Hamilton resigned his office, and retired to private life, in order to be better able to support a numerous family by the practice of his profession. In 1798 however, when an invasion was apprehended from the French, and the provisional army had been called into the field, his public services were again required. President Adams had offered the chief command of the provisional army to Washington, who consented to accept it on condition that Hamilton should be chosen second in command, with the title of inspector-general. This was accordingly done; and, in a short time, he succeeded in bringing the organization and discipline of the army to a high degree of excellence. On the death of Washington, in 1799, he succeeded, of course, to the chief command. The title of lieutenant-general, however, to which he was then entitled, was, from some unexplained cause, never conferred on him. When the army was disbanded, after the cessation of hostilities between the United States and France, General Hamilton returned again to the bar, and continued to practise, with increased reputation and success, until 1804. In June of that year, he received a note from Colonel Burr,—between whom and himself a political had become a personal enmity,—in which he was required, in offensive language, to acknowledge or disavow certain expressions derogatory to the latter. The tone of the note was such as to cause him to refuse to do either, and a challenge was the consequence. July 11, the parties met at Hoboken, and on the first fire Hamilton fell, mortally wounded, on the same spot where, a short time previously, his eldest son had been killed in a duel. He lingered until the afternoon of the following day, when he expired. The sensation which this occurrence produced throughout the United States had never been exceeded on this continent. Men of all political parties felt that the nation was deprived of its greatest ornament. His transcendent abilities were universally acknowledged; every citizen was ready to express confidence in his spirit of honor and his capacity for public service. Of all the co-adjutors and advisers of Washington, Hamilton was, doubtless, the one in whose judgment and sagacity he reposed the greatest confidence, whether in the military or civil career; and, of all the American statesmen, he displayed the most comprehensive understanding and the most varied ability, whether applied to subjects practical or speculative. A collection of his works was issued in New York, in three octavo volumes, some years after his death. His style is nervous, lucid, and elevated; he excels in reasoning, founded on general principles and historical experience. General Hamilton was regarded as the head of the federalists in the party divisions of the American republic. He was accused of having preferred, in the convention that framed the federal constitution, a government more akin to the mouarchical; he weakened the federal party by denouncing president Adams, whose administration he disapproved, and whose fitness for the office he questioned. But his general course, and confidential correspondence, show that he earnestly desired to preserve the constitution, when it was adopted, and that his motives were patriotic in his proceedings towards Mr. Adams. Certain it is, that no man labored more faithfully, skilfully, and efficiently, in organising and putting into operation the federal government.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

We (Dublin Morning Register) are indebted to an intelligent correspondent at Gibraltar for the following particulars of the defeat and death of the constitutional leader, Mansinaras. They must certainly be read with great interest:—

GIBRALTAR, March 20.

The mad expeditions which have lately been made in this neighborhood to revolutionise Spain have completely failed. Some time ago, 150 men, headed by Mansinaras, effected a landing on the other side, and they have nearly all been destroyed. Mansinaras was betrayed by the Serranos (mountaineers.) His little party was cut off in their attempt upon the town of Estaphona, which is fifteen miles eastward of Gibraltar. Mansinaras fled with a few others to the mountains, where they were again betrayed by the person employed to purchase bread for them. The ravine in which these few brave men concealed themselves was surrounded by the Serranos, each of whom was anxious to get Mansinaras, the Governor having offered a reward of ten thousand dollars for his apprehension; but he determined not to be taken alive. The ravine was attacked—all his companions were killed or made prisoners. In the conflict, Mansinaras shot through the breast the man who had betrayed him, and he ran another through the body with his sword. He, however received a ball in his knee, which shattered the bone, and another in the breast.

The brave man saw there was no possible way of escape; his assailants were rushing forward to lay hands on him, when he threw himself on his sword, and it passed through his heart—thus perished the gallant Mansinaras! As is customary with these people, each of the Serranos, as he ascended the rock on which the remains of Mansinaras were lying, drove his dagger into the breast of the fallen soldier. Some of them hacked and slashed it in the most frightful manner, so that when it was brought into Estaphona, it could scarcely be recognised.

"A few days ago I saw nine of Mansinaras' companions shot on a plain this side of Campo, Comere village, a mile and a half from Gibraltar; they were all men who had lived, and were well known, here. This execution took place so close to us, in order that others might be deterred from joining in an attempt to revolutionise Spain."

Conductors.—By experiments made on board the British ship Dryad, on the coast of Africa, the utility of lightning conductors, in general, has been sufficiently proven. There had been a great deal of lightning on the coast, and in one instance, the Dryad encountered the fury of a tornado. A heavy flash of lightning struck the foremast, and was seen distinctly to pass down the conductor, and at the same time a whizzing noise was heard resembling the boiling of water. In a short time after, a second flash was seen by the officers on the quarter deck, to strike upon a mizen mast, which passed off safely, but attended as before with a similar whizzing noise. It does not appear that the conductor sustained the slightest deterioration or marks from the passage of the electrical fluid. This account from the Dryad goes to prove, that the conductors do not draw down upon a ship any dangerous consequences, or attract as some persons imagine, more electric fluid than they can transmit. Of course, in the tornado mentioned above, there must necessarily have been plenty of electric fluid present to be attracted, so that either the conductors discharged the whole of it, or otherwise, only as much as they attracted; if they discharged the whole with so little effect, there surely can be nothing apprehended. There can be no question but that the *Dryad's* masts were saved by the rapidly equalizing power of the conductors, by which the dense and otherwise overwhelming stroke was passed. We have only to reflect on the frightful electrical action of a tornado on the coast of Africa, to conclude that the ship, enveloped (as she must have been) in electric matter, was entirely protected from damage by the influence of her lightning conductor.—*Charleston City Gazette.*

McADAMIZING.

Enoch Patterson, Esq. Superintendent of streets in Boston, has written the following letter in reply to Mr. Johnson, chairman of the paving committee of the Philadelphia Common Council, who, on a recent visit to Boston, embraced the opportunity to make particular examination of the McAdamised streets, the process, &c. The report of the Committee having been made, a resolution passed the Council of Philadelphia, directing Chesnut, from Fifth to Sixth streets, to be McAdamised, these streets being contiguous to the Courts of Justice and other public offices.—*Boston Pat.*

CITY OF BOSTON, May 23, 1831

Dear Sir—I will endeavor to give you, as far as my experience enables me, the information you request.

Our pebble paving costs seventy cents per square yard, and our McAdamising fifty cents: the average difference is accordingly twenty cents. The stone we use for paving could not be broken up and used for McAdamising, being too near the nature of flint. The stone which I believe you use for paving might be broken up and used for McAdamising, but would not be so good for the purpose as our granite, being softer and therefore less likely to stand firm, and more liable to be ground by carriages, and produce dust. Our McAdamised sreets are a little but not materially more dusty than the paved streets. But that no considerable inconvenience is felt from this is evident from the petitions which *are* presented to the City Council to have the streets in front of the premises of the petitioners McAdamised in preference to pavements. On the McAdamised streets, when well executed, and after they have become hard and smooth, the heaviest loaded team makes no more impression than on the solid rock.

With regard to the manner and mode of executing the work: the stone we use for McAdamising is a coarse, blue granite, known here by the name of "Quincy granite." It is broken upon a stone block, with a hammer weighing from six to eight pounds, so fine that every piece will pass through a screen, the bars of which are an in

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1831.

The house of Joseph Harvey, in Plum township, was struck by lightning on the night of the 27th instant, at about 10 o'clock. Considerable damage was done by the breaking of window glass, &c. No person was seriously injured, although the shock was severely felt by the members of the family.

In the last Allegheny Democrat, we noticed the proceedings of a meeting held at the O'Connell House, in this city, in which *General* Robert T. Stewart acted as chairman, *Colonel* Ross Wilkins as secretary, and *Major* David Lynch as mover of resolutions. The following, being the second of the resolutions passed, amused us particularly:—

"It is *Resolved*, That this meeting views with indignation and disgust the late publications in the New York Journal of Commerce and the U. States Gazette, and copied into a paper in this city, and deems them false, cowardly, and unmanly—and that the *high minded and honorable conduct of John H. Eaton, Esq. in vindicating the purity of the female character against base and slanderous assaults is deserving of the highest approbation from every freeman.*"

Who, after reading this resolution, will assert that "the age of chivalry is gone!" If any man dare now make such a declaration, we will at once exhibit to him this resolution, and the last letter of John H. Eaton to Mr. Ingham, as conclusive evidence that it is utterly false. Col. Eaton, in his correspondence with Mr. Ingham, *it seems from the above resolution*, "vindicated the purity of the female character:" in the same correspondence he also assailed the character of Mrs. Ingham. Common men, while they were complimenting Colonel Eaton for the defence of *one* female, would have added some slight expression of disapprobation of his attack upon another: the chivalry of Pittsburgh, in their course, in the true spirit of knight-errantry, disregard all those rules which fetter ordinary minds; they are abroad in the defence of *defenceless* females. To defend Mrs. Ingham would be an idle task: she is possessed of a pure and undefiled reputation, and that to her, is a stronger defence than the arms of gallant knights, or the declarations, the most solemn declarations, of disinterested politicians. No! our Pittsburgh chivalry will not waste their strength and character in defence of those who need no assistance. They gallantly reserve their powers for the defence of ladies of suspected fame: such only are the females whom they are bound by their vows to protect—ladies who, by the want of purity of character, are truly unprotected and defenceless.

This is the spirit which dictated the high wrought compliment to Colonel Eaton in the above resolution: this is the spirit which induced the gallant men who composed that meeting to wink at his attack upon Mrs. Ingham. Colonel Eaton himself, however, our readers will perceive by his letter to the editor of the Globe, became ashamed of his conduct, and apologised for it. It was unfortunate for him that he did not first consult the chivalry of Pittsburgh, before he made this apology. He would have found here a solid phalanx of knights, ready to laud any act of his, so long as he remained in favor with the powers that be—casuistical errants, who would have taught him that it is praiseworthy to assail females of pure and unblemished character, and only censurable to attack those whose equivocal characters leave them defenceless and unprotected.

The editor of the American Sentinel, a Jackson paper published at Philadelphia, seems to entertain a different view of this matter from that expressed by the chivalry of Pittsburgh. That editor is dull enough to believe that the fact that Mrs. Ingham was a matron, "pure, exalted, and exemplary in all the relations of life," was a reason why she should not be assailed by the gallant Colonel. Alas, how mistaken is he! Had he first visited our chivalry in Pittsburgh, he would have learned that to assail a female who is strong in conscious purity of heart, is gallant and praiseworthy. We extract the article, to show how the plebeian editor of that paper views this matter:

"As citizens of the United States, as republicans, as friends to *law, morals, order* and *decorum*, we deeply regret that imperious truth calls upon us to record such facts in a public journal. Anxious as we are to submit the correspondence between the two secretaries without comment, *we would do violence to all honorable feeling if we did not express our deep abhorrence of the horrible insinuation contained in Major Eaton's last letter to Mr. Ingham.* An American matron, more pure, more exalted, more exemplary in all the relations of life, does not exist in this country, deservedly celebrated as it is for female excellence, than the amiable and excellent lady of Mr. Ingham. In making an *assault so utterly unjustifiable, General Eaton has assumed a most awful responsibility;* a responsibility not to be referred to the umpirage of the pistol, or any other of the various means by which fashionable murderers endeavor to make the worse appear the better cause; but to be fixed by the wise, the virtuous and the good, who, thanks be to a governing providence, *if they are not in high places*, still are the safe guardians of our republic."

Upon reading this extract, it will be perceived that the editor thought he "*would do violence to all honorable feelings if he did not express his deep abhorrence of the horrible insinuation contained in Major Eaton's last letter to Mr. Ingham.*" This editor of a Jackson paper is not satisfied with publishing the correspondence without comment, but says that he would do *violence to all honorable feelings*, if he did not *express* his *deep abhorrence* of Eaton's conduct. Our chivalry would have enlightened his mind: they not only *refrain* from expressing "*deep abhorrence*" of Eaton's conduct, but actually style it "*honorable and high minded.*"

Col. Eaton will no doubt be equally surprised and gratified to find, that after he has been compelled, by the burst of disgust and abhorrence of his conduct, to make the only atonement in his power, by a *public* apology, his admirers in Pittsburgh, with more than eastern servility, have, unasked and uncalled, thrust themselves forward, and pronounced his conduct "high minded and honorable."!!!

The Colonel will no doubt be highly pleased with the manly firmness and independence with which his friends in Pittsburgh censure printers for *republishing* articles of intelligence, while they applaud him who *originated* and circulated a base calumny against the wife of Mr. Ingham.

—As to the conduct of this meeting in making our paper the subject of a formal attack, we feel no regret, and have no complaint to make. Had they connected with their adulation of Colonel Eaton some remarks complimentary to ourselves or our paper, we should then indeed have felt greatly humbled.

French physicians sent from Paris to Warsaw, have reported to the Paris Committee that the *cholera morbus* prevailed in the Russian army.

On our second page will be seen a biographical notice of Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury, taken from that truly excellent work, the *Encyclopædia Americana*. At a time when "such fellows" (to use Colonel Eaton's words) as Samuel D. Ingham, *thinking* John Branch, and the erudite John H. Eaton, occupy departments, it cannot be unpleasant to recollect that a different order of men once filled the same high stations.

We had prepared some observations in relation to Mr. Craft, in reply to the article in the Mercury, but find it necessary to omit them, our notice of the resolution adopted at the O'Connell House occupying more space in our columns than we expected, and as much as we feel justified in devoting to our own remarks. Mr. Craft may expect to hear from us in due time. As to the assertion that *personal hostility* induces our opposition to that gentleman, we will now only remark, that two elections have passed since we commenced our editorial labors; that prior to the first election we said *not one word* against Mr. Craft, and that prior to the second election, the only time that we were tempted to introduce his name into our paper, was in pointing out an error in the pamphlet edition of the law fixing the boundaries of some of our election districts. We then advised Mr. Craft to send to Harrisburgh, to ascertain whether the error was in the person who prepared the bill or in the printer of the laws. He followed our advice, and ascertained that there was an error in the pamphlet edition of the laws, and that it was made by the printer. So little are we influenced by this alleged "personal hostility," and so forbearing have we been in our conduct towards Mr. Craft, that the editor of the Statesman, in his last paper, remarks, "The Gazette is *for once* committed."—Surely then our hostility to Mr. Craft could not have been very bitter, when we have so acted towards him as to justify such a remark.

The following is an extract from an editorial article in the U. S. Telegraph, which throws some additional light on the recent disturbance. The editor will no doubt be surprised to learn that the "*unirersal feeling of disgust and disapprobation*" which compelled Colonel Eaton to apologise for his conduct, did not extend to some persons in Pittsburgh.

"But Mr. Eaton now says, that his note was written under indignant feelings, and that hence his reference was made to a female!!—that it never was designed by him to meet the public eye. True, no doubt; and that, and that alone, is by some supposed to be the cause of such an unfounded charge against a lady, whose character was free from imputation. The slander was, no doubt, thrown into the last letter, as a similar slander against another lady was introduced into another correspondence, to prevent its publication!!! If Mr. Eaton is deranged, he has a method in his madness: and he is now, no doubt, compelled to this retreat by that *universal feeling of disgust and disapprobation, excited by his rude and unfeeling slander.* A slander which has not even the shadow of a shade to rest upon.

"What is the true state of this question? Before Mr. Eaton was appointed Secretary of War, certain ladies had refused to associate with his wife. After it was understood that he was selected, *and before his name was announced, he was informed that his elevation would work no change in her favor;* and was advised not to provoke the consequences. *He then protested that a refusal to associate with his family would not be cause of personal difference with any one.* By degrees he found his power increased. He obtained control of the President's will, and made an acquiescence with his demand the condition upon which his colleagues were to remain in office. They refused—the cabinet was dissolved; and *the Philadelphia Inquirer, devoted to Mr. Eaton, and the favored press of Major Lewis, charged, as a justification for the removal of her husband, that Mrs. Ingham had refused to associate with Mrs. Eaton. Many weeks thereafter the same fact is stated in the Telegraph; Major Eaton then demands of Mr. Ingham to disavow the fact, under pain of being held personally responsible, and by way of provocation, slanders Mr. Ingham's wife.* Thus in the same breath, and in fact in the same note, declaring that Mrs. Ingham was unfit to associate with a virtuous woman, and challenging her husband because she had refused to associate with Mrs. Eaton!"

For the Gazette.

MR. CRAIG,—The following reflections presented themselves to my mind after reading the late ex-ministerial correspondence. If you please, you may publish them.

Look at the picture exhibited above: look at it, all ye who, dazzled by the false glare of splendor, artificially thrown around the character of General Jackson, could see not the smallest speck of deficiency—ye, who could hardly extend the hand of fellowship or give the smile of complacency to your fellow citizens who honestly entreated you to pause, before you sanctioned by your votes the elevation of a man whose life had been a tissue of broil and violence; who had almost always "set aside the commands of his superior," and substituted instead thereof his own will; who had trampled on the laws and constitution of his country, in assuming authority nowhere given him, and in the cruel and tyrannical exercise thereof. Those who advocated the re-election of the mild and peaceful, the cool, temperate, and skilful statesman that presided over the last administration, may indeed look back with some degree of pride and self-congratulation. Their skirts, at least, are clear from the degradation which such a picture displays, in broad, strong, sickening colors. There is nothing in it of that *relief* which the skilful painter throws in to soften ugly and disgusting features. The members of a cabinet selected by the "greatest and best," to supply places they have all contributed their mite of slander and bitter malignity to render vacant, have fallen foul of one another: having assassinated the reputations of their superiors in every noble and useful quality, they have been thirsty for the blood of each other. *Actæon* is likely to be devoured by his own hounds. The chaste goddess hath had her modesty wounded, and she has inflicted terrible punishment. It were devoutly to be wished she had spared the country. The national disgrace is too grievous to be borne. —But has not the nation brought it on? We were or might have been too happy, in peace, plenty, and good order. We have rejected plain, wholesome food, and would feed on garbage, such was the vitiation of our appetites. We "left the fair mountain, to batten on the moor." "What devil hath thus cozened us at blind man's buff?"—There is still, however, redemption for us. The new cabinet, the new cabinet will bring health and vigor under its wings. The rich infusion of federal blood from M'Lane and Taney, will renovate the corrupt and exhausted juices of ancient democracy in the person of the veteran Livingston.—This glorious amalgam will expel the vermin that infest the intestinal channels of the body politic.—"Credat Judæus appella."—Light and darkness are to unite; the Jew and the Christian, the Presbyterian and the bigoted Papist, the Tory and the Whig, the Federalist and the Democrat. Grand political millennium, which is to precede the binding of Satan for a thousand years!

The account of the recent disgraceful squabble at Washington goes abroad, to make us a spectacle to the world,—a nation whose important and embarrassing mutations are brought about through the instrumentality of 'silly women folk.'—It is a curse, and so denounced on a nation, when children, old or young, and women, are their rulers. O, if such scenes, such *real* causes of humiliation and deep mourning, had been furnished by the administration of Adams, and Clay, and Barbour, and Rush, and Wirt, how the press would have groaned with the weight of deep-toned, hoarse denunciation.—*Reform* is now a cant word, but it has some meaning in it. It was surely never more appropriately applied than to the dissipation of a cabinet chosen from the bosom friends of General Jackson. A man is known best by the associations he forms. It must be confessed, I think, that Mr. Adams kept better company, and it cannot be doubted by any person of reflection, that Cato is at this moment in a far more enviable condition than his ambitious, profligate rival, the tyrant Cæsar, with the senate at his heels.

That the present head of the government will be able to select a better cabinet than the one he has capriciously dismissed, may well be considered a matter of doubt. He who makes a gross blunder in an all-important affair, has no right to call for implicit confidence in the future exercise of his powers. We must wait till we see something of its movements. At present, it looks rather like patch-work—new cloth on old garments; new wine in old bottles. We shall be contented if no new explosion occurs; if no great rent renders unseemly the constitutional garment. It has not been for some time past in the hands of the best workmen. Our ardent wish is, that the stars in its firmament may remain in their respective orbits. A comet with its fiery train may pass in and out among them without any material injury, though we are not to be too confident: mere human agents, and constitutions the work of their hands, have mutability on their front. The spirit of innovation is abroad: it may strike even us.

A Prophecy.—In looking through an old file of the New York Statesman, says the Albany Evening Journal, while that paper was under the Editorial charge of the lamented Carter, our attention was attracted to a series of communications, bearing the signature of "Heraclitus." They were ascribed by the Editor of the Argus, to the pen of the late Gov. Clinton, with how much truth it is not for us to say. The author certainly possessed a thorough knowledge of Mr. Van Buren's character, as may be gathered from the following paragraph, which closes a number addressed to "*Martin Van Buren, now or. formerly of Kinderhook, Pursuivant of the Law.*"

"It is understood that you look up to a foreign embassy as the dernier resort of your ambition, and as the closing scene of your political honors. Let us suppose, for a moment, that you are transferred to Paris, the central seat of science, and the metropolis of human knowledge. Let us further suppose that you are enrolled in the *corps diplomatique*, and that you occupy the seat that has been filled by Franklin and Jay, Armstrong and Adams, Livingston and the Pinckneys; the curiosity of that great city would be excited to see the new Minister of the far-famed Republic to the West. What then would be its astonishment to find the places of those distinguished personages, occupied by a man "*nulla cognitione rerum, nulla scientia ornatus;*" a fribble, a sciolist, and a smatterer; a political grimalkin, purring over petty intrigues, and mousing over sinister stratagems of cunning, without elevation of mind, or dignity of conduct.

HERACLITUS."

Jackson Economy.—A comparison between the appropriation for the Civil List during the last two years of Mr. Adams and the first two years of Gen. Jackson, will exhibit one small item of modern "*retrenchment.*" It will appear to the reader very much like old fashioned extravagance. And he may ask himself how long the National Treasury could stand such a system of retrenchment? But the pecuniary retrenchments of Jacksonism accord well with its official reforms. And both will receive from the people the brand of "worse than worthless" at the next election.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE CIVIL LIST.

By J. Q. Adams.		*By A. Jackson.*	
In 1827	$1,718,827 04	In 1829	$2,387,302 53
1828	1,737,887 35	1830	2,453,461 81
	$3,456,714 39		$4,840,764 34
Total of Jackson's civil list,			4,840,764 34
Total of Adams' civil list,			3,456,714 39
Extra expense of REFORM,			$1,384,049 15

A Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Journal states, that ROGER B. TANEY, of Baltimore, is to be the successor of Mr. Berrien. The successorship of our minister at St. Petersburgh, is fluctuating between Mr. Huskisson, of the city of New York, and Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania: the latter is said to be the favorite. Mr. Frist, of the State Department, supersedes the President's nephew, Major Donelson, as private Secretary; and is still to be continued in his clerkship in the Department, with little or no additional salary. Major Eaton being released from the duties of Secretary of War, his brother-in-law, Dr. Randolph, is inducted, *pro hac vice*, into the chair of Mars; and Mr. Asbury Dickens temporarily supplies the vacancy occasioned by the departure of Mr. Ingham.

"Thus, since Mr Woodbury's departure for Norfolk, the Treasury, the War, and the Navy Departments, are under the exclusive control of their several chief clerks, who for the period of their service in these advanced positions, will each receive from the treasury of the United States, a salary at the rate of $6000 per annum. So much for our economical administration!"—*U. S. Gazette.*

A proposition has been submitted to the legislature of Rhode Island, now in session, to direct a suit to be brought by that state against the state of Massachusetts, in the Supreme Court of the United States, for a ratification of the boundary line between the two states.—*U. S. Gazette.*

NEW JERSEY.

That there was a great change of opinion in New Jersey, we were well apprised, but we did not expect to see it so soon and so strongly manifesting itself as it has done. Now and then, to be sure, a prominent individual, who had been active and influential in producing the delusion upon which Jacksonism rests, might have felt it incumbent upon him to make a public renunciation of, and atonement for his errors; but, for the most part, we supposed the ballot boxes would be the first to announce the change. In most of the counties, this will be the case; but in the county of Salem, where, for special reasons, a strong effect was required, those who have left their idol worship, have at once avowed their conversion, and patriotically united their exertions for the common good. Appended to a call for a meeting to *organise the party*, are upwards of four hundred names, of the most respectable character.—The names embrace, among other converts from Jacksonism, the *whole of the Delegation from that County to the State Legislature* of last year! We are assured (says the Newark Eagle,) from private sources, which are unquestionable, that the call embraces about thirty individuals who were decided Jacksonmen six months ago; and that in addition, three hundred citizens of that county, formerly of the same political faith, have given in their adhesion to the cause of the Constitution, the Union, and the American System, having become thoroughly disgusted with the weak, inconsistent, and ruinous policy of the present Jackson Administration. The Jackson party are considered as entirely extinct in Salem county, the National Republican party having a majority of at least two to one.—*Fredonian.*

The Richmond Whig publishes as a rumor, that Judge White has only accepted office upon the stipulation that Amos Kendall and William B. Lewis are made to "walk the plank." Should this prove true, the fact will be so far creditable to Mr. White.

It is stated in the Washington papers, that the President left that city on Friday last, in the steam boat Potomac, on a visit to old Point *Comfort*. We are of opinion that he will have a tedious voyage, before he reaches his place of destination.—*United States Gazette.*

We learn that a large number of the democrats of the city and county of Philadelphia, who acted with Mr. Ingham in the struggle and triumph of 1828, intend inviting that gentleman to a public festival at an early and convenient day.—*Sentinel.*

AWFUL CALAMITY!!

Destruction of the Capitol of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, June 23.—It is with indescribable emotions of regret that we announce this awful catastrophe. On Tuesday morning, about seven o'clock, the building was discovered to be on fire from smoke which issued from the roof on the west side. The alarm was immediately given, and our citizens hastened to the fatal spot with a hope of extinguishing the flame; but it was soon discovered to be impracticable, and the exertions of all hands were then directed to the objects of saving the papers in the different offices and defending the other public buildings in the Square. In this they were happily successful; but, most unfortunately, the whole State Library was destroyed.—The house having been newly covered with zinc, it was perhaps half an hour after the smoke was discovered before the fire was seen on the outside; but in a few minutes after it burst through the roof, the spreading flame covered the top of the house; after which the top began rapidly to break in, and by nine o'clock the walls alone of that once beautiful edifice, which was justly the pride of the State and admiration of all who have visited our city, were to be seen, with the rolling smoke and curling flames gushing in terrific volumes through every door and window, and at the top of its wide and coverless walls. Great concern was manifested for the preservation of the Statue of Washington, which stood in the centre of the rotunda, and an effort was made to save it; but it was vain and fruitless; and this monument, reared by the grateful and patriotic citizens of North Carolina, in honor of the father of our country, at an expense of about $30,000, and which was said to be the finest piece of sculpture in the world, was abandoned in despair to share the fate of the superstructure which it had so lately graced. After the house was filled with flames, the statue presented an awful aspect, being literally enveloped in dark volumes of smoke and curling sheets of reddening blaze; and when the dome fell in, the head and arms were broken off, and a great portion of the figure reduced to a state of calcination; and it now stands amidst the general ruins, a melancholy witness of the inconstancy of earthly things. We are glad to state, however, that the elegant full length portrait of Washington, which hung near the speaker's chair in the Commons' Hall, was saved. All the furniture, with every thing else, save the papers in the Comptroller's office, the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and the offices of the Clerks of the two Houses of the Legislature, was consumed.

The house had just been covered with zinc, agreeably to the provisions of a resolution of the last Legislature, and the work completed, with the exception of a little soldering that remained to be finished; and it is supposed that the fire was accidentally communicated to the building by the use of the furnaces necessary in such work. It is a mortifying reflection that the very means adopted for the security of the building, have been attended with a fatality that produced its destruction.

It is due to our citizens to say that every exertion within the compass of human power was made to avert this dreadful calamity.

The fire caught upon two or three houses at the distance of one or two hundred yards from the State House, but by prompt exertions it was immediately extinguished. It was a happy thing that the ill-fated building was surrounded with a thick grove of tall oaks, and was not covered with shingles. The atmosphere was very damp, and the wind was also in a very favorable direction. But for these propitious circumstances, the fire might have extended its ravages over the city.

The books and papers were removed from all the public offices; and the state of derangement into which they have been thus precipitated, will impose a task upon the Heads of Department which will require many months of the most assiduous labor to accomplish.

A meeting of the members of the Presbyterian Church was held in the afternoon, at which a resolution was adopted, tendering the use of the Church and Session House to the General Assembly. The Church is large and commodious, and the Session House sufficiently so for the less numerous branch of the Legislature; and are therefore well adapted to the sitting of that body; so that ample provision will be made fo its next session.—*Star.*

Navigation of the Connecticut.—It is now settled, that the Connecticut River may be navigated more than two hundred miles from its mouth. The experiment was made last week by the steamboat John Ledyard, which proceeded from this place to Windsor, Vt. in 34 hours, and at the last advices, was on her way thence to Wells River. In one year's time the communication by steam from one end of the Connecticut Valley to the other will have been completed. Two boats have already been built under the direction of the River Company, viz:—the John Ledyard and the William Hall, which are to be placed on the route this season. These boats are strong, light and convenient, and, having each two engines, which united give 20 horse power, may be driven with considerable rapidity. During the season several other boats are to be built, so that by the opening of the next Spring every thing will be in readiness for the successful and continual navigation of our river.—*Hartford Review.*

Origin of Coal.—On Saturday evening, we had the pleasure of hearing Dr. Powell, of Kentucky, deliver at the cabinet of Natural Sciences, a very interesting lecture on the formation of Coal.

The theory of Dr. Powell is widely opposed to the popular doctrines, heretofore set up respecting the origin of this valuable production of nature.—We are not prepared to give a full expose of the views of the Lecturer, at present, but as he intends to favor the cabinet with a manuscript of his theory, we hope ere long to furnish our readers with a copy. Suffice it at present to say, that he undertakes to prove, upon philosophic principles, that coal does not owe its origin to the *decomposition of vegetable matter*, but it is really a *mineral deposit*. He contends that carbon is a mineral *per se*, which being held in solution was precipitated to the bottom of the lake, which overflowed the coal region at the time of its formation, thereby making a coal bed, and this in the space of three or four months. In short, that all the phenomena incidental to a coal bed, tend to establish this conclusion—many of which cannot be satisfactorily accounted for by the advocates of other theories.—*West Chester (Penn.) Advocate, June 21.*

Railroads.—Many persons smiled when about two years ago, we contemplated the arrival of fat oxen from the south branch of the Potomac, &c. by way of our railroad—fresh as in their fown pasture and fit for immediate use: but we see it stated in the Liverpool papers, that, on a certain day, forty-nine Irish pigs quitted Liverpool in one carriage, and arrived safely at Manchester, after a most noisy journey. The respectable quadrupeds evidently did not like the new mode of traveling, and in passing through the tunnel made an outcry which 'echoed through the hollow dark abyss," and startled all within hearing. Since that time upwards of three hundred of the tusky herd have made the same journey, being probably the first set of pigs that have traveled in a locomotive since the creation of the world. The fare of a pig is eighteen pence, *being not quite half the fare of a pig driver.* The company will begin to carry cattle very shortly, several commodious carriages having been constructed for their accomodation.—*Niles.*

Extract of a letter, dated Port au Prince, June, states that on the 6th June, a rupture took place between the Haytian government and the French Consul, who signified to the French subjects that they had better terminate their business and leave the place by the 25th June.—*Philad. Coffee-house Books.*

The revenue secured in New York in 1830 amounted to $16,012,553. It is expected to be much greater in the present year, as well as all other chief ports, because that the protection of domestic industry enables the people to purchase foreign articles more abundantly. The revenue of Philadelphia seems, so far, to have advanced one third on the receipts of the last year. In Baltimore the revenue will be much larger.—*Niles.*

From the New York Atlas.

Our latest news from Europe is supplied by an arrival at Boston, which brings London dates to the 18th ult. being one day later than direct advices.

There is nothing of especial interest in the accounts thus furnished. The unsettled condition of the south and west of Ireland is confirmed, and is even asserted to be of a very alarming character and extent,—but of this we require something more authentic than partisan statements. The Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant, however, is sufficient proof of the existence of disturbances, which in the view of the government require "extraordinary establishments of police."

With regard to the Polish war, we have scarcely any intimations beyond the accounts which substantiate the rumored passage of the Austrian frontier by Dwernecki, and the consequent loss, for the present at least, of his services to his country. The history of this proceeding is given very fully in the French journals. It appears that being closely pressed by General Rudiger—in consequence of not receiving expected support from Sieraski, Dwernecki, after a series of marches and manœuvering, decided to throw himself into Galicia, now a part of the Austrian territory, rather to surrender his arms to a neutral power than to take the chances of his position with respect to the enemy. The course which may be pursued in this matter by the Austrian Government is somewhat doubtful. The latest notice we have from Vienna is given in the proper place. It is to be lamented that such a misfortune has befallen the Polish arms, as it cannot but be disheartening to the nation, even if only its lightest evils be encountered. The insurrection in Volhynia is now said to have been much less extensive and important than formerly represented. We regret it.

The Paris *Journal des Debats*, of the 8th ult. contains a full report of the proceedings of the Polish Diet, held at a sitting on the 25th April.—A distinguished deputy complained of the utter indifference to the Polish cause, which was shown by the cabinets of the constitutional monarchies, as well as the absolute; and he solemnly interrogated the minister of foreign affairs, respecting the negotiations of the new government with the foreign powers. The minister replied that every effort had been made to convince those powers of the benefit which would accrue to all, from the resuscitation of the kingdom of Poland; but as the new government or kingdom was no where officially recognised, the diplomatic answers were so reserved as to mean nothing in fact. Confidential and semi-official communications had been received, under the seal of secrecy.—*National Gazette.*

The Richmond Enquirer now announces, that, according to verbal accounts from London, Mr. Randolph's health was not improved, and that there was some reason to fear he would not be able to sail for St. Petersburgh. Every one who saw and heard Mr. Randolph, whether at St. Petersburgh, or at London, was sure that he would not return to Russia. As for his health, it has been, generally, what it was when he sailed from Norfolk.—No expectation could be entertained of its amendment. It ought, therefore, to be excluded from the consideration of his case, or received as evidence of his unfitness for the mission to Russia. This question will be again handled in Congress, with additional topics.—*Nat. Gaz.*

According to the Richmond Enquirer, Mr. Randolph was to set out from London for St. Petersburgh, on the 1st of April, or before, without fail. It is now stated that he was seen in the British metropolis last month.—*Nat. Gaz.*

In an article dated Warsaw, 5th May, credit is given to Marshal Diebitsch, for the humanity which he had displayed towards Polish prisoners. —*National Gazette.*

The President descended the river on the 26th, on his way to the Rip Raps, to spend a few days of relaxation with his old friend, Judge Overton.—*Globe.*

Mr. Lumpkin, who is regarded as the friend of Mr. Calhoun, has consented to run as Governor of Georgia, in opposition to the present incumbent, Mr. Gilmer.

Money voted to the Duke of Wellington.—February 1810, a grant of £2,000 per annum for his life, and two other lives. Feb. 18, 1812, a further grant of £2,000 per annum, with the same limitations. Dec. 7, 1812, a grant of £100,000. May 12, 1814, a grant of £400,000. Total, £4,000 a year for three lives, and £500,000!—*Maidstone, (Eng.) Gazette.*

Aerial voyage of a dog.—The subjects of the first experiments with the parachute were naturally inferior animals. On the 26th of August, M. Blanchard dropped a dog suspended from a parachute, from the altitude of 6,000 feet above the surface of the earth. A whirlwind interrupted its descent, and carried it above the clouds. The aeronaut soon after met the parachute again; the dog recoguised his master, and expressed his uneasiness and solicitude by barking; another current of air, however, carried him off, and he was lost sight of. The parachute with the dog descended soon after the aeronaut in safety.—*Dr. Lardiner's Cabinet Cyclopedia.*

Egypt.—The population of Egypt is near three millions. In this calculation are not included the tribes of Bedowens, who are encamped in the neighboring deserts, and who have now been brought to acknowledge the authority of the Viceroy, and furnish him with troops, especially irregular cavalry, to act as partisans and scouts. The Arab settled population consists of two classes, the Fellahs or laborers, and the descendants of Bedowen tribes, who have settled in the villages of the valley of the Nile, and who consider themselves of purer blood than the former. The other states subject to Mehomed Ali, are—1. Dongola, Sennaar, and Kordofan; in short, the whole country beyond the Cataracts to the frontiers of Darfoor and Abyssinia. 2. The Hedjah, including the holy cities, the sheriff of Mecca having no political power, and the Pacha of Djedda being subordinate to the viceroyalty of Egypt; and, 3. the island of Candia.—*Foreign Quarterly Review.*

The Pacha of Egypt, when visiting one of his military schools, exhorting the young officers to zeal and perseverance, the first difficulties being already overcome, said, "If I had any influence in heaven, I should work miracles in your behalf; but I am nothing more than a man, and can only give you salaries."—*Niles.*

Canada.—Extract from a letter dated Montreal, June 13—"Our port, (which is not half large enough for the shipping already here) presents a scene of bustle and activity far surpassing any thing ever before witnessed in this place. No less than 1800 souls, settlers from the old country, arrived in this port within the last 24 hours in three steam boats; who, with all their large chests, boxes, puncheons, and barrels of oat-meal, molasses, &c. &c. exhibit, as the boats approach the city, a most ludicrous appearance; yet on seeing many of the poor creatures land under a scorching sun, men, women and children, the latter very numerous, from infants of the tenderest age upwards, and not a place to put their heads under coverings, and some without the means of paying for a night's lodging even could it be obtained for money, the heart sickens at such a picture of human misery. Our hospitals are filled to overflowing with the sick among the emigrants, and tents are now erecting near one of the hospitals, that others may have the benefit of moderate assistance.—Hundreds are seen stretched along the beach above the port, sleeping on the ground at night until they can get off to Upper Canada, or some other place of rendezvous, or procure employment.—Last year at this time about 230 vessels and 8000 emigrants had arrived at Quebec. This year very nearly or quite 400 vessels and 25,000 emigrants have arrived.

[Thousands of those emigrants are on their way to the western parts of the United States.]

DIED,

In New Lisbon, on the 7th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M. JOSEPH RICHARDSON, Esq. aged 56 years 9 months and 3 days, after an illness of six months, which he bore with that fortitude and calm self-possession, which is characteristic of a well regulated mind. He has left a widow and eight children to mourn at their irreparable bereavement.

The deceased was one of the earliest settlers of New Lisbon, and, by his habits, and his naturally strong and discriminating mind, he very soon recommended himself to the notice of his fellow citizens as a suitable person to attend to the interests of the county. He was frequently elected as a Representative to the General Assembly of the State, and was chosen four times Speaker of the House of Representatives, and his duties in that situation were performed in a manner that gained the approbation of his constituents, and elicited the praises of the body over which he presided.—*Western Palladium.*

MAP OF THE SYMPATHETIC NERVE. A further supply of the above just received and for sale by HOGAN & Co.
Corner of Front and Market streets.
July 1, 1831—2t

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Boarders will be accommodated.
July 1—tf

FOR RENT, the well known store room which I now occupy, No 53, Market street. The stand is unexceptionable for a fancy dry goods business. Immediate possession given.
JOHN ALEXANDER.
Pittsburgh, July 1.—3t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a testatum writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the twenty-fifth day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.—all the right, title, interest, and claim of James Williams, deceased, in the hands of his administratrix Anna Maria Williams, of, and in, and to parts of lots, Nos. 279, and 280, situate in the city of Pittsburgh—beginning on Second street, at the distance of forty-three feet and two-thirds of a foot from the corner of lot No. 278, thence eastwardly along said street twenty-three feet; thence northwardly at right angles with said street, eighty feet; thence westwardly, parallel with said street, twenty-three feet; and thence southwardly at right angles with said street eighty feet to the beginning. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Williams, deceased, in the hands of his administratrix Anna Maria Williams, at the suit of Paul Beck, jr. WILLIAM CAVEN,
Sheriff's Office, Pittsb'g } 3t. *Sheriff.*
July 1, 1831. }

PACKARD & ESTEP, at their establishment in the Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, are prepared to furnish SHEET STEEL, suitable for cotton gins, in any quantity, on the most advantageous terms, either in the shape of sheets or in circles, (ground and polished,) as may best suit the wishes of manufacturers of cotton gins.
May 20—w3mo

LANDS FOR SALE.

SEVERAL tracts and parts of tracts of Land, improved and unimproved, in Allegheny and Beaver counties. For further information, apply to the subscriber, living on the Sewickly Bottom, Beaver road. DAVID SHIELDS.
May 13, 1831—6mF

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL KELLER has removed to the south west corner of Market and Front streets, where he will continue the old business of selling IRON AND NAILS, &c. where he will receive in payment, all kinds of country produce, and, having plenty of room, will also receive goods on consignment. April 8—w3m.

VAT POTS.—Just received by the subscribers, one small and two large PAPER, MILL VAT POTS, (copper.) They have been used for one year. The Pots are made on the most approved plan, and will be sold very low.
G. FABER & SONS, 116 Wood street.
November 23—wtf

WANTED, a situation as clerk or assistant in a store, by a young man who writes a good hand, has a knowledge of book-keeping, and some experience as a salesman. Respectable references can be given. Apply at the office of the Gazette. As employment is the principal object of the advertiser, a moderate salary will be required.
Pittsburgh, June 24.—3t*.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM, containing seventy-two acres, being part of the tract called "The Bullock Pens," on the Philadelphia Turnpike, six miles from Pittsburgh. The whole will be sold together, or divided into 5 or 10 acre lots, to suit purchasers. Mr. Wm. Peebles, near said Farm, will show the premises, or Mr. John Groves, who lives on the same.
JANE WALLACE,
Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, near Ald. Israell's.
June 24, 1831.—tf.

FOR SALE CHEAP!—*A first rate Barouche*, with steel springs, calculated for two horses; it can be seen at Griffith's Hotel, corner of Wood and Third streets—For terms inquire of the Editor. June 21.—4t.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.
No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh
March 14.—tf.

DR. JAMES A. LOWRIE
TENDERS his professional services to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity. Office, No. 45 Third street, next door to the corner of Market street. April 1—3mo

HUGUS'S ARRACK.—An additional supply of this pure Domestic Liquor has been received from the manufacturer, and is now offered for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,
June 28. Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

LAW NOTICE.—The subscribers, having associated in the practice of Law, will attend to any business entrusted to them, in this or the adjoining counties. One of them can at all times be found at their office, in the Diamond, in the city of Pittsburgh.
W. W. FETTERMAN,
June 7—7t N. P. FETTERMAN.

W. B. HORTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE NO. 41 FOURTH STREET.—
January 11—w6mo.

NO CURE, NO PAY!

MR. E. H HALL respectfully informs the public, that he intends opening a School at No. 60 Front street, to *CURE STAMMERING and other IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH.*—Having much experience in the business, he feels confident that he shall be able to please all who place themselves under his instructions: and he assures those who do not receive perfect and complete satisfaction, that they will be charged nothing, and paid all reasonable expenses. Those applying to the above, can receive satisfactory references. June 17—6mo.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and, after taking instructions from E. H Hall eight days, I have obtained relief, and feel confident that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure. HUGH M'CANDLESS.
May 10th, 1831.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and have been under instructions to no avail, before I applied to E. H. Hall, and after being with him 6 days, I have found relief, and think that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure.
JAMES BRIMNER.
May 10th, 1831.

Since I gave the above certificate, I have adhered to the rule strictly, and I do believe that I am perfectly and permanently cured, for I feel no inclination to stammer, nor have I for some time, and I do think if any person will attend to it as they should do, they will get clear of it in a very short time, for I did stammer very much, and now it is all off. JAMES BRIMNER.
June 11, 1831.

Receiving & Forwarding House,
NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.
Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by
COCHRAN & IRWIN,
June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

FANCY LAMPS,
PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,* OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.
JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ALLEGHENY CO.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself as a candidate for *SHERIFF*, at the ensuing general election; and I shall esteem it an honor, for which I will ever be grateful, if the result shall prove that I have been considered worthy of your favor and support. WM. GRAHAM, Jr.
Pittsburgh, May 24—te

WINDOW GLASS.

A CONSTANT supply of Birmingham Window Glass, of all sizes, at the manufacturers' prices, No. 70 Wood street.
J. & J. PATTERSON, Jr.
May 17, 1831.—6w

NOTICE,
To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.
JAMES GRAY.
March 11—tf Fourth street.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 13, for 1831; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, JULY 2ND, 1831. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.
SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,505		1,505
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
5	400		2,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
51	50		2,550
51	40		2,000
51	30		1,530
102	25		2,550
102	20		2,040
1479	10		14,790
11475	5		57,375
13395 prizes; 20825 blanks			$136,880

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50, Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,
JOHN SIBBET,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 111 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.
Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
June 21, 1831

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Heron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.
LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.
Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.
January 21

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.
April 5—tf.

POLYGLOTT BIBLE, *American Edition.* Just rec'd and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, No. 51 Market street, the English Version of the Polyglott Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments, with the marginal readings; together with a copious and original selection of references to parallel and illustrative passages. Exhibited in a manner hitherto unattempted. In one small elegant pocket volume Stereotype edition.
"This edition is the most elegant and useful of all the pocket editions of the entire English Bibles, with parallel references; and contains a new selection of 60,000 references to passages that are really parallel." May 10—tf

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS
AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 51 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.
N. B. The highest price given for RAGS.
August 10.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.
JOHN TOWNE
Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA
CLOTHING STORE.
GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.
☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.
☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

120 BARRELS REFINED SUGAR, from the manufactory of N. Goodale, New Orleans, now landing per s. b. Highlander, for sale on consignment, at reduced prices, by COCHRAN & IRWIN, Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, June 17—tf

PENNSYLVANIA SUPREME COURT
REPORTS.

JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, 51 Market street, Pittsburgh, have just received "Reports of Cases adjudged in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. By William Rawle, Jr., Charles B. Penrose, and Fred'k Watts, Counsellors at Law, Volume 1. June 21—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 13, for 1831; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 2D OF JULY, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.
SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,505		1,505
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10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
51	50		2,520
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
102	25		2,550
102	20		2,040
1479	10		14,790
11475	5		57,375
13395 prizes; 2085 blanks.			$136,880

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50, Quarters $1 25.

☞ For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address
WM. HAMILTON & CO.
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street
June 21, 1831

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between Henry F. Schweppe and John Horner, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the first instant. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment, and all persons having claims against said firm, will present them to Henry F. Schweppe, for settlement.
JOHN HORNER,
HENRY F. SCHWEPPE.
June 7, 1831.—1mo

HENRY F. SCHWEPPE,
(Successor to Schweppe & Horner,)

OFFERS for sale, in addition to the stock of Groceries on hand, as recently received,
300 Attacapas Hides;
Winter strained Sperm. Oil, prime quality;
Tanners' Oil; Sweet Oil in baskets;
Sperm. Candles;
10 tons Campeachy Logwood;
3 tons Havanna Fustic;
Otard's Brandy, 10 years old;
Hourglass and Swan Gin;
A few kegs Anchovies and Dutch Herrings;
Sap Sago and Cream Cheese; Vermicelli;
White Havanna Sugar, in boxes;
Alum; Rosin; Epsom Salts;
A few kegs of Waite's Mustard;
All of which are offered on accommodating terms.
June 7—1mo

WOOL WAREHOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA.

SAM'L COMLY having a spacious Wool Warehouse, adjoining the Manufacturers' Market, Nos. 13 and 15 North Water street, Philadelphia, the subscriber having made arrangements with S. C. for that purpose, will devote his attention to the business; and solicits consignments of all kinds of wool to the house, on which liberal advances will be made if requested, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to the wool growers and dealers in the article, to whom information as to prices and the state of the market, will with pleasure be communicated.
JAMES MOTT.
Inquiry may be made of Abishai Way, Samuel Thompson, Mason & M'Donnough, M'Clurg & Denniston, Pittsburgh. May 17—3mo

25 BALES Tennessee COTTON,
50 Hhds. Kentucky TOBACCO,
50 do. Prime BACON,
40 Boxes do. do.
50 Barrels do. PORK,
100 do. Nos. 2 and 3 MACKEREL,
Just received and for sale by
H. MACSHANE,
June 3—1mo. Front street, Pittsburgh.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN M'DONALD, Esq. late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.
By the Will of Mr. M'Donald, the undersigned are fully authorised to sell and convey any part of his estate. We offer for sale several fine FARMS and Tracts of Land in this and the neighboring counties, together with a great variety of LOTS in Birmingham and Allegheny-Town. The titles are unquestionable.
JOSEPH PATTERSON,
STEPHEN COLWELL.
Exrs. of John M'Donald, deceased.
May 31—3mo.

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831—tf

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 21 Water street.
ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.
Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.
JOHN M'DOWELL,
DANIEL HICKMAN.
Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R & J. HALL,
Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.
Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—at 35 per cent. discount.
GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 12, 1830.—tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.
March 16—tf.

EXCHANGE.

WANTED, Michigan and Canada paper.—The highest price given for English, French, and American Gold.
GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No 68 Wood st Pittsburgh, May 31.

The Art of Self-Defence.

JAMES SANDFORD most respectfully informs the Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has taken the large room of J. C. Bond, at the Concert Hall, No. 72 Penn street, for the purpose of giving Private Lessons in the above manly and useful science; whereby gentlemen, after taking a few lessons, will be enabled to chastise those who may offer violence, and defend themselves against the attack of the ruffian.
Terms made known at the room. Hours of instruction, from 9 o'clock, A M. to 1, and from 3 to 5, P. M. June 21

To Baltimore and Philadelphia
TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.
Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]
REESIDE, Owner.
In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.
☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.
Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.
Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.
Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.
Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.
Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.
Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.
Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."
For terms apply to the CASHIER
January 22, 1830.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

FOR RENT, A three story brick warehouse and back buildings, lately occupied by B. Gleadall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market str't. Apply to GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
January 18—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of
FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,
Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.
All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.
R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18 1829.—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 191 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh*

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 13, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of JULY, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.
SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
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10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
51	50		2,550
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
102	25		2,550
102	20		2,040
1479	10		14,790
11475	5		57,375
13395 prizes; 20825 blanks			$136,880

Whole Tickets $5; Halves $2 50, Qu'rs $1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.
The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.
Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.
Where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. June 21, 1831.

60 SACKS prt. strong-scented Rio Coffee,
50 do. Havanna do.
130,000 lbs. Bacon;
100 bbls. Whiskey;
100,000 Kentucky Segars;
130 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
Rec'd and for sale by JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
June 28—3t No. 8 Market street.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S
WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness. Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.
A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.
CERTIFICATE,
From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.
UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.
To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of
N. HOLMES,
Sept. 17.—tf No. 33 Market street.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.
W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.
B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ.
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

HENRY HOLDSHIP AND SON'S
PRICES CURRENT.

CAP PAPER, per r'm, hot press,				$4 25 a 4 50
do.	do.	do.	fine,	3 25 a 3 75
do.	do.	do.	common,	2 25 a 3 00
LETTER	do.	do.	hot press,	3 75 a 4 00
do.	do.	do.	common,	2 50 a 3 25
PRINTING PAPER, per ream,				2 37 a 5 25
WRAPPING	do.	Imperial, per ream,		2 75
do.	do.	Medium,	do.	1 75
do.	do.	Crown,	do.	1 12
TEA PAPER,		Medium,	do.	2 00
do.	do.	Crown,	do.	1 50
PASTEBOARDS, per groce,				$5 00 a 5 25
FULLERS' PRESS PAPERS, per lb.				25
PAPER HANGINGS, per piece,				31¼ a 75
BORDERS,			do.	12½ a $2 50

December 10, 1830.

FOR SALE,

A STEAM ENGINE, with ample power to propel a boat of 140 to 150 tons; or, if for a mill, sufficient to run 4 to 5 pairs of stones and a saw. Apply to ALLEN & GRANT.
February 8, 1830—tf

W. B. M'CLURE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE No. 44 Fourth street, under Lambdin's Museum. April 8—tf

PITTSBURGH
CIRCULATING LIBRARY

THE inhabitants of Pittsburgh are respectfully informed that the Pittsburgh Circulating Library is now opened for the delivery of Books, at the Bookstore of JOHN I. KAY & CO., No. 51 Market street, near Fourth. April 19—tf

TO BE LET

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.
ALSO, The Three Story Brick House adjoining, now occupied by J. & D. Moore. Immediate possession to be given. Apply, in the absence of Wm. Croghan, Esq., to D. S. SCULLY, at his office, in the Diamond. April 8—tf

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—*A Visit to the South Seas*, in the U. States' Ship Vincennes, during the years 1829 and 1830, with Scenes in Brazil, Peru, Manilla, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena. By *C. S. Stewart*, A. M. Author of A Residence in the Sandwich Islands, in 1823 and 1825—2 volumes, 12 mo.——*Fragments of Voyages and Travels*, including anecdotes of a Naval Life: by Captain Basil Hall, R. M. F. R. S.—in 2 volumes.——*An Atlas of Ancient Geography*, by Samuel Butler, D. D., Author of Modern and Ancient Geography—for the use of Schools.——T. S. Grimke on Science, Education, and Literature. For sale by HOGAN & CO., corner of Front and Market streets.
June 28, 1831.—3t

☞ *PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

NEW ORLEANS and MOBILE PAPER received at this office at 5 per cent. discount.
GEORGE A COOK,
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street
November 19, 1830.

MOROCCO

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes.

Boots and Shoes,	(Goat and Deer Skins.)	
Boot and Shoe Linings,	(Roans and Yellows.)	
Coachmakers'	do.	(variety of colors.)
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers.	do.	do.
Saddlers.	do.	do.
Striped Bindings.		

☞ The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.
JOHN CALDWELL,
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'Kee, Clarke & Co. } Pittsburgh.
Jas. Adams, Jr. & Co. }
Hamilton Stewart, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD, at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.
The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.
LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:
1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop.
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.
JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL: or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,
46 WOOD STREET,
Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of
European, India, and American,
DRY GOODS,
EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade*, and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions*, are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.
Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe*, we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.
M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH
September 3, 1830.

PAPER HANGINGS

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of
COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW
PAPERS,
Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.
Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and
Velvet Bordering.
H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.
October 10—tf.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of
M'CLURG & PRATT.
They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.
They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.
ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.
December 7, 1830—1y

COCHRAN & IRWIN have Removed to Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, near Wood street, adjoining Wetmore & Haven's Queensware store, and J. Park's grocery, where they will be constantly supplied with
Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper,
Broadcloths, Cassmets, and Jeans,
Plaids, Checks, Tickings;
Brown Sheetings and Cotton Yarn,
Also, Cotton and Union Drillings;
Diaper and Table Linen;
Machine Cards, in sets or in pieces, to order;
(Factories supplied on the shortest notice.)
Wood Screws and Tacks, at eastern prices;
Blanchard's cast steel Corn and Grass Scythes;
Thompson's and Nelson's Sickles;
Lamont's Patent Vices;
Plated Ware for Saddlers;
Window Glass and Hollow Glass, all sizes;
White and Red Lead; Nails; Iron;
And a general assort't of *American Manufactures*:
10 hhds. Leaf Tobacco,
40 bales Cotton, prime quality,
20 hhds. Sugar,
50 bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, for sale as above. April 15—tf

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H MAC SHANE,
March 22, 1831—tf Front street.